

WILL ROUSE NATION TO FIGHT COVENANT

League of American Independence Warns Against Forced Amendments.

"ADDS TO PATCHWORK"

European Control Would Continue, Even With Monroe Clause Added.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
Washington, March 29.—A vigorous campaign to arouse the American people of the danger of accepting the Wilson covenant has been launched by the League of American Independence, of which Henry Watterson of Louisville is president. Headquarters will be opened at once in New York, with Henry A. Wise Wood as secretary, and the league will continue its fight in support of the Senators who are opposing the Wilson plan. Its declaration of principles and the details of its organization probably will be announced from Washington in a few days. George Watson Pepper of Philadelphia, chairman of the league, issued a statement here to-night outlining its immediate purposes as follows:

"Eleventh hour amendments to an important document need to be scrutinized with even greater care than the original provisions. The danger is that amendments made to meet adverse criticism and made by those who do not really sympathize with the point of view of the critic will merely make the constitution more of a patchwork than it was originally. The advisory function of the Senate of the United States thus becomes more important than ever. There are three great safeguards against war. The most potent is the memory of what has happened. The second is a prompt settlement of the questions which are to-day convulsing Europe. The third is a League of Nations deliberately considered by the Senate and the people and planned as to include all the provisions in the pending constitution that tend to obstruct war and to exclude all those provisions that tend to make war certain.

"The constitution of the League of Nations in its present form binds the United States to submit to the Council of Nine all disputes not regarded by us as suitable for arbitration. The first time such a dispute arises and our one vote is overruled by the nine votes, if we are convinced that we cannot yield to a hostile European opinion, we shall not only find ourselves at war with the world, but as covenant breakers we shall be at war with the world. Cases under the Monroe Doctrine are only a few of the cases which may thus arise. To let the vicious system stand and make a Monroe Doctrine amendment like disinfecting one neighboring swamp and leaving ten to breed disease."

Hitchcock Predicts Ratification.
Senator Hitchcock (Neb.), retiring chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, returned to-day to Washington from his recent speaking trip and asserted his belief that the Senate would ratify the peace treaty with the League of Nations covenant attached and would reject any amendment preserving the Monroe Doctrine if such reservation was not made in the covenant agreed upon in Paris and were offered independently on the floor.

"Do you think if an amendment were offered in the Senate to preserve the Monroe Doctrine there would be enough votes to beat it?" the Senator was asked.

"I think there would," Mr. Hitchcock said he believed the people of the country were beginning to grasp the tremendous importance of the league covenant and that he hoped that sentiment would crystallize sufficiently when the treaty comes before the Senate to make its ratification certain.

He said he probably was the Senator referred to in recent Paris newspapers as the author of amendments suggested to President Wilson. He said he had communicated his suggestions to the President by letter on March 4 giving him information as to the sentiment in the Senate. "I expressed the conviction that the Senate would ratify the peace treaty if it contained the League of Nations as an integral part, whether amended or not, but thought a few amendments would facilitate greatly its ratification," the Senator said. "Among these I mentioned were a reservation of each nation of its exclusive control over domestic subjects, a specific provision that each nation might withdraw from membership on giving reasonable notice, a definite statement that the acceptance of the burdens of a mandatory by any nation should be entirely optional and a specific reservation of the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Hitchcock said he did not recom-



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Luncheon in the Oak Room FIFTH AVENUE AT
Tea in the Palm Room FIFTY-FIFTH ST.
Dinner in the Fifth Avenue Room R. M. HAAS

nant, announced to-night that Senator Watson (Ind.) has invited Senators Hitchcock and Knox (Pa.) to debate the league covenant in Indianapolis. Mr. Hitchcock has accepted the invitation to speak there, but Mr. Knox is out of town and the league is not certain he will accept. Senator Watson invited Senator Hitchcock to speak at the request of citizens of Indianapolis, but he is known to be one of the Republican Senators who feel that if the Wilson draft is satisfactorily amended it should be ratified.

ALLIES INSIST THAT SOVIETS WITHDRAW

Continued from First Page.

has been settled, a report from Vienna says.

The strike was called late Wednesday. A despatch from Vienna yesterday indicated that the strike was partly in sympathy with the Hungarian revolution. The men on the Southern Railroad walked out Wednesday and the cessation of traffic threatened a serious food situation in Vienna.

Gen. Iliescu, formerly chief of the Rumanian General Staff, is quoted by the Petit Parisien this morning as declaring that the appointment of Gen. Mangin to the command of the allied forces in southeastern Europe confirms a plan which he submitted to French General Headquarters some time ago. This plan, the General stated, was the creation of zones of defense, with the aid of Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Jugoslavia, against the spread of Bolshevism.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The State Department learned to-day that Prof. Philip Brown of Princeton is still in Budapest. Several days ago he was reported to have escaped when the Bolsheviks took over the Hungarian capital. He is acting in a private capacity as an observer, but has made a number of reports on conditions in Austria and Hungary to the Department. Information reaching here does not indicate that Prof. Brown is in custody or is in any way detained by the authorities.

URGES QUICK PEACE TO STOP BOLSHEVISM

Czechoslovakia Asks Boundary Demarcations.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun from the London Times Service.

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PARIS, March 29.—M. Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, made the following statement to-day regarding the situation created by the change of Government at Budapest:

"The revolution in Hungary signifies a new step toward the Bolshevization of Central Europe. There is no doubt that the advance of Bolshevism might become irresistible and that it is a matter of extreme urgency to take at least measures necessary to try to stop it. The revolution in Hungary must be considered as one symptom of a general Bolshevization of Central Europe, including Germany, the combination of a national with a social revolution, reinforced by the political manoeuvres of certain

politicians whose plans in the war have met with complete failure.

"The complete Bolshevization of Central Europe may be regarded as a real menace. In Berlin, in Saxony and in Bavaria Spartanism is very dangerous. In Budapest Magyar Bolshevism has triumphed completely. In Vienna there is a demand for imitation of Hungary. In my opinion Poland also will not entirely escape.

"Thus bit by bit Bohemia, the most industrial country of central Europe, is becoming threatened with complete isolation from all communication with western Europe and all chance of being revictualled by the Allies. Our working classes are numerous and they are not fed. Those responsible for this war, the Germans, Austrians and Magyars, see to-day what the Peace Conference is preparing, and that its decisions inevitably will fall on those who provoked the world war. From the point of view of territory Austria-Hungary and Turkey will be broken up and the oppressed peoples liberated. From a financial and economic point of view the authors of the war will be obliged to repair the damages they have caused. Thus justice overtakes them.

"To escape these consequences they cling to Bolshevism for salvation. They tell themselves they have nothing to lose either from a territorial or social point of view, because they are already ruined politically and economically.

"Hungary is the most striking example of this policy. Some time back Count Karolyi himself threatened the Allies that Hungary would submit to a Bolshevik regime if her territory was not left intact. To-day she is executing the threat. She is blackmailing, as the Magyars always have done.

"It is clearly impossible to give way to this threat, more especially since to-morrow Germany will try to follow

her example, when she is called upon to sign the peace preliminaries.

"Bolshevism must be isolated. This is fairly easy. The frontiers of the three neighbors of Hungary, that is to say Bohemia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, ought to be demarcated immediately. The territorial commissions of the Peace Conference have finished their work and there is no reason why matters should not be settled at once and the respective Governments informed accordingly. They would then be sovereign in such and such regions, and be responsible for order there.

"Second. This delimitation is most urgent at the points of contact between the Czechoslovaks, Rumanians and Jugoslavs, who completely surrounded the Magyars and cut them completely from Eastern Galicia and Russia. In this way the Bolshevists of the Ukraine and Russia would be prevented from the penetration of Hungary. Both Bohemia and Rumania have sufficient troops for this purpose.

"Third. The Allies might point out immediately to the German-Austrian republic that all food supplies would stop if it does not aid in isolating the plague in Hungary and if she does not break off relations which might possibly assist the Bolshevist movement in Budapest or favor its spread in Austria.

"Finally one can threaten the Magyars themselves with the refusal of all food supplies.

"These would be provisional measures, and I think they would be effective. All the neighboring states as soon as their frontiers were settled would be interested in maintaining order and preventing any attempt at the Bolshevist regime. For the future, their armies are sufficient for the Entente to make use of for military action against the Magyars if considered advisable.

"It is beyond question that in view

of her difficult situation Bohemia must be supplied with food as soon as possible. The American Government has done all it can to help us. It promised and already has given half of the supplies necessary for the next two months. It is to be hoped the allied governments will assist us proportionately. The aid of the British Government in this respect has not yet been effective, but in a few days from now we shall be able to receive supplies by the Elbe. We should be exceedingly grateful to Great Britain if she would make herself responsible for her allotted share of 25 to 30 per cent. of what we need for the next three or four months. This assistance is absolutely necessary, and for the moment the British Government is the only one which can give it. The British authorities have shown themselves very favorably disposed toward us in this respect. If the measures suggested are taken we certainly shall save order and discipline in our country."

These views are interesting, as they are in accord with those held by political circles well qualified to judge the situation in Central Europe. In military quarters hopes are expressed that the allies will not forget what a powerful mission they have in their hands in the combined air forces of the Entente. By means of strong aerial concentration in Austria and Bohemia the Magyars could be held under such a threat as would give pause to any Bolshevist aspirations.

Queen Mary's Army Corps Retained

LONDON, March 29.—It is announced officially that the Army Council has decided that Queen Mary's Army Auxiliary Corps, which did such splendid work during the war, shall be maintained as part of the after the war army organization.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

The Elegancies of Dress for Women and the Jeune Fille— and the Etiquette Thereof

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Were it not that the shop of Bonwit Teller & Co. is the source of Fashion Making; were it not that this many-talented organization creates originations which set the fashion; were it not that it has the instinct of discernment to make fine and subtle distinctions between the "altogether-correct-thing"—and the "not-quite-right-thing"—women of refinement and good taste would not place upon this shop the responsibility of providing their apparel.

This responsibility is measured only by the ability of Bonwit Teller & Co. to provide women of high distinction in the World of Fashion with individualized and distinguished types of Dress.

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The tailormade suit or the tailormade frock for the morning hours or the shopping tour should have the trig, graceful, well groomed appearance.

An afternoon frock must carry the wearer with an eclat and manner born to the luncheon, the matinee, the restaurant tea.

The Five-o'clock At Home Tea requires the proper robe d'intérieur for the hostess.

The dinner frock, the evening gown, the evening mantle should have the cosmopolitanism of world affairs, the "savoir-faire" of social ethics.

Attire for the college miss should breathe the freedom of the campus.

The "Coming-out-Gown" for the debutante and her afternoon frocks are to be simple, debonnaire, chic.

For the sportswoman—pink coat and breeches for the Hunt Breakfast, leather coats for a motor journey, golf and tennis jackets, sweaters and skirts. And other appropriate garments for various sport activities.

And the millinery, the neckwear, the footwear, the gloves, the hosiery—all the accessories of dress must be complementary in the ensemble.

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Shoes (real men's lasts)	7.50 to 12.00
Shirts (not blouses)	2.00 to 10.00

et cetera

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE



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39.75 to 125.00	29.75 to 120.00
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Blouses	Skirts
2.65 to 22.50	9.95 to 39.75

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The new "Paddington" cross-saddle habit for women, with English model breeches.

The "Mountain Ridge" and the "Cody" suits for Western riding. Side-saddle habits on approved English lines.

Men's riding clothes, designed to meet the requirements of the leading riding clubs.

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